

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS

Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

THE BOGUS COUNT.

Some Stories of the Adventurer
Munivitch.

(HE ONE WHO HAD MET HIM.)

"Count" Serge Munivitch, who said he would very probably be the Russian signature of the treaty of peace in London, and was recently sentenced to three years' penal servitude and deportation for attempting to obtain money by false pretences, was one of the most successful adventurers the West End has known for years.

He arrived in London in 1913 with no money, and very little English. He was first introduced to him when he was with a prominent member of the suite of a foreign Prince visiting London.

He was perfectly dressed, and his manners were what one would expect from a foreign diplomat.

One point that struck me was that he always refused to talk politics. He would assume an air of mystery and responsibility and change the subject.

At first he said he belonged to the Russian Embassy (where, it turned out, he was unknown), but afterwards he said he was in the Russian Secret Service.

THE EXTRAVAGANT COUNTER.

"I am well paid, but it is not nearly enough for my needs," he would say. "Of course, my mother, who has great taste in Russia, allows me £500 a month, but in London, and a wave of the hand would show how little it was."

His great topic of conversation was at one time the internment of aliens. He asserted that he had been responsible for rounding up the manager of a big hotel.

When he referred to the peace to which he was to be one of the signatories, he would say, "Splendid man, Sir Edward Grey. I was with him this morning."

Although that was not true, it is surprising how many people he really did know. All they could see against him was that he frequented night clubs more than most eminent diplomats.

His habits were most extravagant. He would take a taxi to the shortest distance, "to keep my shoes clean," and always called for 7s. 6d. ciphers at a restaurant.

HIS ROMANCE.

He was never lacking in ready money, and patronized the most expensive shops, from which he borrowed with charming impunity. "My remittance from Russia is overdue," he would explain.

I know the proprietress of a big book shop from whom he borrowed £25. She is French, and her husband and son are fighting for France.

"We are Allies," he exclaimed magnificently, as he took the money. "I will get both of them promoted. My Embassy will see to it."

When the son came home wounded and without promotion he sent him for the return of the loan. "Here is your bill, my friend," he said. "If you return me again I will have you arrested."

HE CARRIED.

The first breath of doubt against him was when he was refused membership by a well-known supper club.

The last occasion upon which I saw him was at a restaurant in Piccadilly. He was dining there with the leading lady at a West-End theatre.

He must have found his two flats in the West-End convenient when his creditors became unpleasantly interested in him. For two or three days, in an expensive habit, always giving the aspect of a tradesman.

The last scene, when he was arrested, was dramatic. "I am not a man," he said, "I am a detective. He was told to write it on a card, but wrote only 'Munivitch.' "What about the count?" asked the detective.

"I can't do it," I said. "I can't do it!" he exclaimed, throwing down the pencil.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Sale \$4,400

63 FOOT STEAM LAUNCH.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, NON-ASIATIC or AMERICAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hours of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, SATURDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS of the Company to the 30th June, 1915 with the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5.15 to 28th AUGUST, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, August 17, 1915.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprodor order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON.

General Managers.

General Managers.

General Managers.

General Managers.

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LEE YEE'S

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.
Electric Facial Massage with
Massage Cream, Perfume,
By

EXPERIENCED HAND.
Novels, Magazines,
Ladies' Fashion Books and
Toilet Requisites.

12, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, July 5, 1915.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,
Boat and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Lacquered,
Crockery Ware.

Ironmongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP. PAT. POO STREET, CANTON and No. 237, Des Voeux Road and No. 190, Cross Street, Road Central.

Tel. No. 811 Hongkong.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIKI.

The first (1913) edition is already used.

DIAGRAMS of over 5,000 people who are well-known in society and in several hundred foreign firms associated with Japan appear in the book. Quite new materials and accurate sketches, both being utterly free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy. Orders for the book should be accompanied by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen to Korea and China 40 sen and to Europe & America 70 sen or 35 cents.

It is a GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Many influential papers of the world noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:—

Yet another "Who's Who" and this time from Japan! The reader is apt at first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that the East has now become Western.

practically almost to the last detail. But "Who's Who in Japan" is far more than a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful reference book. It is printed in English and contains brief biographies, on the accepted model of prominent men in Japan.

Mr. Kuriki is a skillful editor and has done his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 6, Ichome, Uchiyama-cho, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 6, Ichome, Uchiyama-cho, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

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Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office, No. 6, Ichome, Uchiyama-cho, Kojimachi-Tokyo.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS. BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRIES, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137' x 85' x 34' 6"
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS having berths up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANE throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN L. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P. As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: TAIKINDOCK.

Telephone No. 912.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL and GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$3 per day Mac.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel".

P. O. FEUSTLER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class string Orchestra, and selections from the Grand Opera.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping.

For further particulars apply—
Telephone 197.
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOZE, Manager.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1886.

IRON STEEL, METAL and HARD WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers of all Iron and Foundry Locomotives, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 30 and 32, Des Voeux Road, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516.

Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

If you happen to be late your name will be Courtesy and Promptly served at the Base. Only at the ALEXAN SINGA CAFE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS

The Best Meals in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 3" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAD 5" to 16" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRIME 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY.

ALL work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 250 feet long.

Town Office: 48, Cross Street, Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyards: Room 2nd Fl., Kowloon, Hongkong; Telephone No. K. 9.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE BRITISH MADE

Bournville COCOA represents the highest grade of pure cocoa present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavor, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever.

Medical Magazine, March 1912

THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1915

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export

FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN, BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1915

SHAW, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES.

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILOR
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower Street).
KAPALANG, HONGKONG.

The Signature.

To distinguish the original and genuine *Worcestershire Sauce* from the many imitations, see that the signature of **LEA & PERRINS** appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

No other sauce has such an exquisitely delicate flavour, or such a reputation among discriminating people in every part of the world.

Lea & Perrins

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

Undertakes

ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPECTUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE
5 Wyndham Street

European Supervision Moderate Price

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. W. LEE, "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHIGOSHI KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TARA.

YAMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO.

SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, NOJO,

KANADA, KAMAZUTA, SAYO,

SHINNEW and KAMIVAMADA

Collieries.

AGENTS for SANYO & OYUARI

COATS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu.

Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran.

Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure.

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya.

Tsuruga, Shanghai, Hongkong.

Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESS for above: "IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:—

CHUNKIANG: Messrs Gearing &

Co.

MANTLA: Messrs Macdonald &

Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.

Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,

McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,

HONGKONG. 818

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE

THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC

OF CHINA.

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

(\$17,000,000.)

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS

(\$8,000,000.)

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are

hereby notified that the interest

amounting for the month of August

amounting to Dollars One Hundred and

Twenty Thousand (\$120,000) has been duly

received by the Undersecretary and brought

to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs,

and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of

National Loans.

Inspector General of Customs,

Peking, 18th August, 1915. 723

LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS.

AT the Panama Pacific Exposition,

the Highest Honours have been

awarded to LIBBY'S FOOD PRODUCTS

in direct competition with the foremost

food parvays of the entire world.

Grand Prize for Libby's Canned

Meats and Apples.

Gold Medal for Libby's Evaporated

Milk and Salmon.

Gold Medal for Libby's Mince

Meat, Pickles and California

Fruit.

Highest Award for Libby's Olives.

A. B. MOULDER & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1915. 715

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by

the Food Committee will come into

force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Dairy Butter..... \$1.10 per lb.

Dairy Butter..... \$1.00 ..

Buttercup Butter..... 90 ..

Pastry Butter..... 80 ..

Cheese..... 70 ..

86

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be

described as "Equalled." For "Best"

Meat, Confectionery, Meals, with Wines &

Liquors.

PALL
MALL
TURKISH
CIGARETTES

THE FAVOURITE "CORK TIPPED" CIGARETTE.

BERLIN FACADES.

TOO MUCH OF THEM.

Why Germany is Dull.

Desmond MacCarthy writes in "Land and Water":—
Once I spent a fortnight in Berlin. A year ago I should not have thought it could ever seem so dull while to make this confession to the public; but since then Berlin has acquired in our eyes a sinister interest. From time to time articles are written by neutrals for our papers about life as it is going on there now, and on days when war news is scanty we read them with interest. The writers tell us only what has changed, taking for granted we know quite well what normal Berlin is like; and I, too, supposed that I remembered it all well enough. Till the discovery of some old postcards reminded me how much I had forgotten. Perhaps what follows may perform the same service to others. The things that stick in the memory when visual impressions have grown hazy are those which seemed significant of national character. It is only the residual impressions, not the picture, that I can hope to render.

If you have walked between the thirty-two marble Hohenzollerns towards the plump golden Victory who stands upon and darts her fluted column of pink granite at the end of the Sieges Alley: if you have stood upon the steps of the gigantic portico of the Reichstag or beside those iron columns, Bismarck and Moltke, feeling as though you had uncouthly left human size, your aversion to German "Kultur" is likely to be, I do not say more intense (after what has happened in Belgium, France and on the sea that can hardly be) but more intimate. On the other hand, you can only marvel at the organising energy, the far-sighted confidence of that "Kultur" which has controlled the rapid development of Berlin and made it into so pompous and prosperous a capital.

AN OSTENTATIOUS TOWN.
Berlin is a clean, ostentatious town; that is your first impression. It is a town in which no slums are visible, in spite of its busy "manufactories," where not a single poverty-stricken person is to be seen in the streets. It is a town in which a policeman will pursue a piece of paper with the agonised concentration of a man trying to catch his own hat; and a beggar dares not speak to you. There is no old Berlin there is only a little shabby piece which is older than the rest, where the streets are narrower and not straight; but the only parts of it which record a past age are the Royal residences. The style of architecture is very various, but on the whole the one which predominates is what may be called the Universal Exhibition style (iron, plaster, and cement). On every hand is shown a passion for the facade. These facades are an array of bas-reliefs, columns and capitals, medallions, mosaics and all the tricks of pastywork decoration—when they do not aim at a portentous massive ness. The impressiveness of the city lies in the width of its streets, its large, gay open spaces and its extreme cleanliness, and in these respects it is probably the first town in Europe. It is a town in which the shops resemble each other to a marked degree, and in which the gayest shops are those of the sellers of cosmetics, and next, perhaps, the best shops. The staid of Royalty and the Army is all over it. Its streets and squares and places bear the names of Emperors and Empresses, of Generals and Battles. When they do not they are simply called "Royal." At every corner you come up against marble generals and iron Kings; and public institutions, such as galleries, colleges and hospitals, are called after either a Frederick or a William, an Augustus or an Augusta. There are quantities of fine restaurants, which appear crowded at all hours of the day, and not only occupied by those who seem to be people of leisure and pleasure, but by hard workers of limited means.

LIVING ROOM AND BEDROOMS.
The whole town gives an extraordinary impression of living hard and spending freely. The restaurants, as full as ever, remain open well into the early hours of the morning, and when one awakes, half-dressed another begins, some of the entertainments beginning after one o'clock. A good deal has been said lately about the dissipation of Berlin. Its "night life" seems much the same as that of any other capital, only perhaps a little more noisy. I should say there was a tendency to be rather proud of it. The modern Berliner is not willing to believe he belongs to an ancient and corrupt civilization; but the thing most likely to surprise the casual visitor is the frequent presence of stolid bourgeois families with their children or a pained couple in places where they would never go in families in other countries, and at hours when they certainly would elsewhere have been in bed. There they sit eating and drinking, quietly enjoying the dissipation, and glancing round about them. When do the people of Berlin get their sleep? one wonders. For if the cafes and dancing rooms and halls do such brisk business all night, once work, business of all kinds, and trade begins about an hour and a half earlier than in London. The trams are full very early. They must sleep less, that is the only explanation; and that would account for their so constantly eating. Everyone knows short nights mean long meals or collapse.

MODERN GERMAN LIFE.
There is too much facade about Berlin, and this is a characteristic of several sides of modern German life. Strangely enough, it is the German instinct for thoroughness which has produced this result. It has made them go in for making a show with an awful completeness. . . . Thus the apparent absence of poverty is a facade constructed by the police. No doubt it represents also some solid benefits; but just as behind those monumental street fronts the interiors are indifferently furnished, so there are cramped, miserable lives beneath the surface of apparently contented modest sufficiency. The wealthy elegance of Berlin is also a facade. But what is not mere appearance is the power of work which has created Berlin, all that is solid as well as all that is pretentious in it. We know that Germany's military power was far from being a facade, whatever else we think of it. Nor can we think that the way has people are cohering together and work

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supply the blood with the wanted purifying and healthy flesh building material. Very palatable.

DEAL GENUINE

BOTTLES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

ing together behind the battle line now is not all that it seems. It is the extraordinary docility of the German people which makes these things possible, not also produces that aspect of contentment in Berlin and elsewhere, that places which is so satisfying to the humanitarian and automatic mind.

The German would "vacation." Just as no tourist lingers as long as he does in the German tourist, so at home he delights in being told what to do and what not to do. The word "vacation" which he so often hears and sees, has no disagreeable flavour about it. One can find hundreds of examples

of this peculiarity. A Frenchman told me that he spent a few days at the popular seaside resort Norderney, and he described to me the scene at the bathing house of course the hours for bathing were fixed. At the appointed time the bathers in striped costumes came continually stepping down to the waves, where bathing men awaited them, and sprayed them with cold water. Provided the bathers did not venture in far above the knee, nothing extraordinary happened, but the moment anyone had the imprudence to wade out till the water reached his chest, the bathing officials began to blow trumpets, wave flags, and to make energetic gestures commanding the foolishly venturesome to come back to shallower water. There was, it must be added, no danger whatever; the coast was without currents and the shore without abrupt holes; but the air was perpetually filled with imperious cries and roars from the horns. They herded these docile holiday-makers like sheep. Nobody insisted on swimming; they were content to get wet by bobbing to the waves. Only one was disobedient, and he was threatened with being forbidden to bathe in future. Perhaps forty or fifty thousand visitors put up with this every year. Now, what is interesting is that this submission is not due to an absurd timidity. We know the Germans, on the contrary, are a brave race. But they positively like being looked after and ordered about.

GERMAN DOCILITY.

Critics in their own country have jeered at them for their Delinquent, their lackey spirit. It is not an unimpeachable characteristic in itself. It is pleasant to deal with people who are not perpetually on the defensive because they serve. It contributes not a little to that pleasant air of general contentment which strikes the traveller in Germany. It has, too, a kind of dignity. But if not objectionable in itself, it produces odious qualities in those who do the ordering about, and it makes such us, in addition, take advantage of their position positively intolerable to all other human beings who are not submissive. Official, political, and military Germany is the result of German docility. Fear is always an ingredient in hatred, and Europe has been afraid of Germany; but she has been afraid of her because she was not only powerful, but a bully. It would be an answer to a German who wanted to know why his country had been disliked so long simply to point to the statues with which Berlin is peppered. The spirit of overbearing brag and swagger (combined with an absence of taste) which produced those accounts for it. The world will not stand, being bullied, especially by a graceless bully; and the Germans themselves do not understand how deep this resentment goes, because as a race they can stand more bullying than any other.

GERMAN TASTE IN WAR MEMENTOS.

A German paper has made a collection of advertisements from other newspapers in reference to war mementos and tokens, on which it has made a sarcastic comment to make owing to the lack of taste and feeling displayed. Most of the advertisements refer to tie-pins, brooches, match-boxes, scent bottles, etc., made from fragments of shells, and "Dum-dum" bullets alleged to have been taken from the French or British are also extensively advertised, and apparently command a good price. But, says the German newspaper, the climax of common sense is rarely reached in the following notice which appeared in a Stuttgart newspaper:—

"Every warrior and every wounded man should have one of our postcards. 'Live words of a dying soldier,' also postcards for soldiers' sons during a poem written with his own blood by a officer on the battlefield, both of whose legs were shot away. Ten copies for 10 pfennigs. 100 for one mark, will be sent on credit or on receipt of cash."

The other day the formal conversion of an Englishman to Buddhism at Kamakura was reported. Now another one, with similar formalities, is reported from Kyoto. The (Japan Chronicle) notices, by no way, that the Bishop of London's Ordination Candidates' Council has passed a resolution that "no application on behalf of any candidate be considered unless the candidate prove to the satisfaction of the Council that he is unable to serve for the war." The two English converts to Buddhism were both of military age, though, of course, it does not follow that they were eligible for service.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

Teething children have "nodes of pain" in their throats, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels more than natural and then eat only bland food. The system is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AN AQUATIC FETE will be held in the Bath on SATURDAY, 28th instant, commencing at 9 P.M. 50% of the net proceeds will be handed to the Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund. As a special favour the Band of the Societade Philharmonica will perform during the evening.

ADMISSION:—

Ladies..... 50 cts.

Members..... 50 cts.

Non Members (Gentlemen) \$1.00

FRANK LAMBERT,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 24, 1915. 722

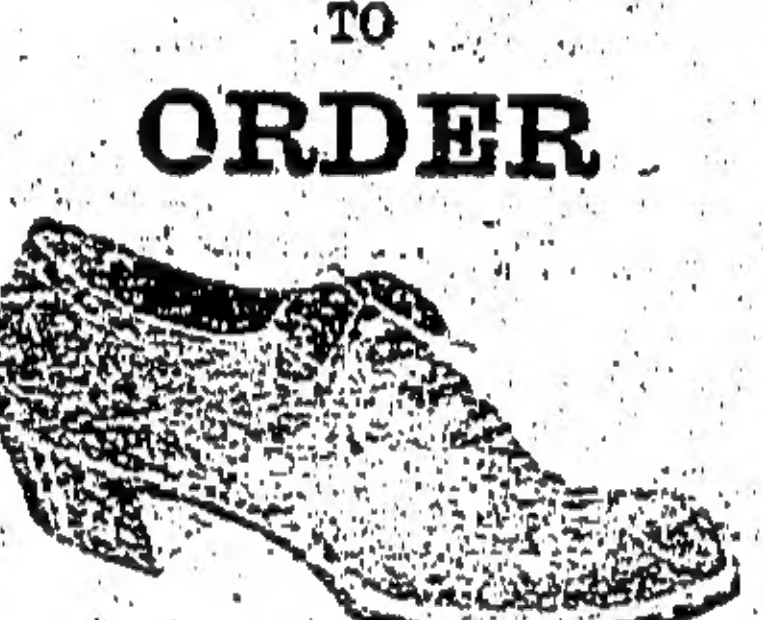
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetener. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or thread worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, E.C.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Traders promptly executed at lowest cash prices all British and Continental goods, including:

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Pique Goods, Dry Goods and Furnishings, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographs and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oils and Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%. Trade Discounts allowed. Special Quotations on Demand. Sample Cases from \$50 upwards. Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1814).

25, ARCHER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "ANNULERS, LONDON."

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Hughes and Hough
 Auctioneers to the Government,
 AND ADMIRALTY.
 General Auctioneers
 AND
 Share, Coal and
 General Brokers.
 PROPRIETORS
 "TO-KWA-WAN"
 COAL STORAGE.

Codes used
 A.B.C. and 5th Editions.
 All Telegraphic Codes.
 Telegraphic Address
 MEIRION HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 27th August, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

TEAKWOOD.—Suits, Chestboard Sofa and Chairs (New), Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c.,
 BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs, Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames, &c., &c.

One Dinner Service, Crockery and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Cooking Stove, 3 Pianos, Carpets and Rugs, Sundry E.P. Ware, Electric Reading Lamp, and, AND A FEW LOTS OF PONGEE SILK, &c., and One Box Motor Cycle in running order New Dunlop Tyres and Tubes enlarged silences, &c.

Catalogues will be issued.
 Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, Aug. 24, 1915. 713

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of THE GOVERNMENT),

on SATURDAY,

the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

5 cases Gold Sherry,
 5 " Pale
 5 " Red Port,
 10 " Old Vintage Manzanilla,
 5 " Port, &c., &c.

One Hbd. Claret, Sparkling Moselle, &c.
 Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, August 25, 1915. 720

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 31st August, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

A QUANTITY OF
 VALUABLE TEAKWOOD
 FURNITURE,
 PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS,
 CARPETS & RUGS, &c., &c.

As follows:—
 One Silk Tapestry-covered Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Brass, and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, S.d.-boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., &c., Dinner, Tea and Coffee Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stove, Cutlery, Shanghai Bats, &c., &c.

Fast Typewriter in good condition, Empire and Hemington Typewriters, Pianos by Broadwood, Brimmond, and Cramer & Co. Sledge Trundle Sewing Machine. Electric Reading Lamp and One large 4-Pd Blackwood Screen, Embroidered Screens, Blackwood Furniture, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
 Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, August 26, 1915. 721

THE SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings in connection with the Wayside shooting tragedy were continued at H. M. Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, says the "N. O. Daily News," of August 25. The charges against the accused, John Macfarlane, aged 31, senior warder at the Municipal Gaol, are: That he did feloniously and wilfully kill and murder his wife, Isabella Anderson Macfarlane, aged 31, by shooting at her with a shot gun at 4.45 p.m. on the 16th instant; and that he did feloniously attempt to murder Elizabeth Peden, by shooting at her twice with a shot gun at the same time and place.

Mr. K. B. Newman appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Ellis for the defence.
 P. C. Donald Forbes, stationed at Wayside, gave evidence. He arranged to meet Macfarlane at the gaol shortly after 10 o'clock on Monday and go pigeon shooting. They met as arranged and went into Ward Road and shot one pigeon. At 11.40 they went to the Palace Hotel Gardens, remaining there until 4 in the afternoon. They had drinks—about eight whiskies and ginger ale—and sandwiches, and then drove away in Mr. Noble's carriage. They had unloaded their guns when they reached the Gardens. Macfarlane got down at Kwenning Road. He was "pretty drunk," but he walked straight, and he had talked "all right." Witness went on in the carriage to Wayside station.

The witness was not cross-examined.
 The houseboy employed by the accused was next called and gave evidence that his master returned home at 4.15 on Monday afternoon. He entered the house by the back door, and gave to the dog a piece which he was carrying. The dog entered the piece to the hen, and he entered the witness to go and get it back. As witness stepped down to pick up the piece, accused struck him twice with a gun. Witness became afraid and ran away, jumping through one of the front windows. He might have been shot, because accused pointed the gun towards him. When witness left the house Mrs. Macfarlane was upstairs.

His master ever pointed a gun at you before?
 No.

His Worship—Where did you go after having jumped through the window?
 I heard two shots, and then ran to the Police station.

Mrs. Elizabeth Peden, of 15 Macgregor Road, was the next witness. She stated that on Monday afternoon she visited Mrs. Macfarlane at 31 Kwenning Road. Witness, and Mrs. Macfarlane and her daughter had tea on the veranda, and towards five o'clock the "girl," who had gone out of the room, came back and announced that Mac, or daddy, had come home. Mrs. Macfarlane went downstairs to give him his tea. After a short interval, witness heard a shot—there had been no sound of conversation—and the shot was followed by a second one a minute later. Witness and Mrs. Macfarlane were upstairs with the baby in the front bedroom. After the second shot had been fired, witness lifted the baby from the bed, took Mary by the arm, and stood at the door of the front bedroom. Mr. Macfarlane came upstairs. Witness shouted: "What is the matter?" He replied: "The old woman's dog! She's dead!" and presented the gun at her. Witness continued: "Don't shoot, Mac." Witness continued: "I saw him intended to shoot, and I rushed towards the other door of the bedroom, and here I saw the gun presented at me, though I did not see Mr. Macfarlane. I rushed into the small bedroom. I don't know how many times I pushed backward and forward between the two doors. He met me each time. I had the child in my arms. Then I saw Mr. Macfarlane in the front bedroom, and I then rushed out of the small room and downstairs. Before I had gone many steps I was shot at. I don't know where the shot went. I continued on, and was shot at again about halfway down the stairs, and in the left leg. Some of the shots went through my dress. I then ran out of the house.

G. W. Gilbert, of the Criminal Investigation Department, S.M.P., produced photographs of the residence, and of the body of the deceased.

Mary Ann Nevie, aged 14, said she saw her father arrive home on Monday afternoon, carrying a gun. Her mother went downstairs and soon afterwards witness heard two bangs. Looking over the banisters witness saw her father coming upstairs. He shot at her, when she was about halfway up the stairs. Something went close to witness's ear. Witness ran into the front room to Mrs. Peden, and afterwards downstairs and into a neighbour's house.

Do you remember going to Mrs. Peden's house one day in June?
 Yes.

Why did you go?
 Because he was always threatening mother.

Had Macfarlane said anything on that occasion which you remember?
 He told mother to put her head down and he would chop it off.

Mrs. Alice Marshgreen, of 29 Kwenning Road, was next called. She stated that she saw the accused arrive home on Monday afternoon and saw, from the way he walked, that he was under the influence of drink. Soon after he had entered his house shots were fired, two at an interval of a few seconds, and the little girl then ran out crying: "My poor mother! My poor mother!" Witness called her inside her house, and then blew a police whistle. Macfarlane came out from the front door, carrying a gun. He looked up at witness, who was so scared that she ran from the veranda.

The Court adjourned.

On resuming, evidence was given by Dr. J. E. Murray, who visited the house and examined the body shortly after five o'clock on Monday. He described the nature of the injuries, which were extensive, to the face and head. There were marks which showed that the gun had not been fired at "close range." Death must have been instantaneous.

Mr. Ellis—Did you see the accused any time this day?
 Witness—I did, at Wayside police station, about six o'clock in the evening.

How did you find him?
 He was sitting down, with his head in his hands, and when I went in he got up and recognized me, mentioning my name.

Did you find him sober?
 No. He was under the influence of alcohol.

Considerable was?
 I should say considerable.

His Worship—Can you say whether the gun was fired from in front?
 Witness—Not directly in front; apparently from the left front.

His Worship—Can you tell us how close the gun must have been?
 Witness—I would not like to say definitely. It was not point blank. From the fact that there were two little marks below the wound, I should think that some of the pellets had begun to spread slightly.

His Worship—Did the accused say anything to you about having any injuries?
 Witness—He mentioned none.

S.P.C. 445 gave evidence that he was near the house and heard shots fired. "I was standing where the sound came from, witness went to the house No. 31 Kwenning Road and saw the accused loading a gun. Witness ran to the police station and reported the matter.

Duncan Mackenzie, senior warder at the Municipal Gaol, stated he was called to Kwenning Road and an arriving saw Macfarlane walking in the direction of Macgregor Road, carrying a gun. Witness ran on towards him, and shouted. Macfarlane stopped, and looked round, and when witness got up to him he was extracting a live cartridge from the left barrel of the gun. He threw the cartridge on the road. Witness took the gun from him, and extracted a live cartridge from the right barrel. Macfarlane said: "I have shot the poor wife."

"Come with me to the house," witness answered, and accused accompanied him there. At the foot of the stairs witness picked up an empty cartridge case, and there were two more lying on the small landing. Macfarlane followed witness upstairs and down again, and when they entered the kitchen, Macfarlane, stretching out his hand, said: "My poor wife—there she is, dead!"

Witness and Warder Franklin kept accused under observation until Det. Sub. Inspector Cruickshank arrived.

What was Macfarlane's condition?
 He was drunk. When I saw him going along Kwenning Road, carrying the gun, he was staggering.

Senior Warder Franklin gave corroborative evidence. When he first spoke to the accused, asking him what was the matter, Macfarlane replied, "I've shot the missus." On saying this he handed his police whistle to witness. Having gone over nearly the whole of the house without finding anything disturbed, witness thought the commotion was due to a drunken freak on the part of Macfarlane, and he started to return to the gaol and was thirty yards away from the house when Mackenzie called him back to the house.

Did Macfarlane say anything else while you were in the house?
 During the search, I said "where can the wife be?" Macfarlane then said: "I have shot my wife, and the kidder."

Mr. Ellis—Do you recollect the temperature on that day?
 Witness—No air; but it was a very sultry day.

Mr. Ellis—A very trying day?
 Witness—It was, rather especially in the afternoon.

Det. Sub. Inspector Cruickshank, recalled, gave further details of what occurred at the time of the arrest. When witness told Macfarlane that he must go with him to the police station, he accused replied: "Quite right. You have got to do your duty, I suppose." After a while he added: "I suppose I'll have to swing for this," whereupon witness stopped him and advised him to be careful in what he said.

Had Mrs. Macfarlane spoken to you about her husband?
 Yes.

Do you know what terms they were on?
 I know that they were unhappy at times.

Mr. Ellis—Do you happen to know what sort of day the 16th was?
 Witness—I do.

Mr. Ellis—Did you feel it very much yourself? Was it not very hot, especially in the afternoon?
 Witness—Yes.

Mr. Ellis—He asked you if the child was all right. Did he speak like

a man who was apparently devoted to his children?
 Witness—He seemed to be very anxious about them.

Mr. Ellis—His condition?
 Witness—He was drunk.

Mr. Ellis—May I suggest to you that he was very drunk?
 Witness—Yes. I had to support him with my hand round his back when we were going down the stairs.

Prisoner was remanded, the Court adjourning until 10.30 on the following morning.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Police Court proceedings in connection with the Wayside tragedy were completed yesterday August 25 before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate. The case for the prosecution was closed after Mr. K. B. Newman, of the Public Works Department, had proved certain phases of the house in Kwenning Road where the tragedy took place.

His Worship then observed that he had now to frame a charge against the accused; and he asked whether Macfarlane would require time for consulting his counsel as to what course he should take.

Mr. Ellis replied that he did not require any time, having already had instructions from the accused as to what course he would pursue.

His Worship pointed out that no evidence had been given as to the nature of the wounds Mrs. Peden received.

Mr. Newman replied that the evidence had not been given because they were so slight.

His Worship—You didn't call the doctor who attended her?
 Mr. Newman—No, I did not think that was necessary. There was no penetration.

His Worship—I should know that before I frame a charge. The witness said she did not know whether the shot was inside or not.

Mr. Newman—Neither Mrs. Peden nor the doctor were able to say whether the shot had entered or not.

His Worship—I assumed from what the witness said that there was actual penetration. If it was not so, the charge will have to be altered from "wounding" to "shooting at."

Mr. Newman added that he thought the evidence of Mrs. Peden that she had been hit was sufficient, and he did not go beyond that.

His Worship then framed and read over to the accused three charges: (1) that he did feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought kill and murder his wife; (2) that he did feloniously shoot at Elizabeth Peden with intent to murder; and (3) that he did feloniously shoot at Mary Ann Nevie with intent to murder.

Having been cautioned and asked whether he had anything to say, accused answered: "I reserve my defence." He was then formally committed to take his trial in the Supreme Court.

TALK OF PEACE.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail in Paris states that a neutral authority with access to Ministerial circles in Berlin reports a Cabinet Minister as saying that Germany is willing to cede Lorraine to France, and that France and Germany ought to divide Belgium, and then form an alliance. A message from Amsterdam says that the German authorities are alarmed at the spread of the anti-war movement. "The Government of Cologne, Cologne, and Strasbourg have confiscated all socialist pamphlets bearing on the subject. The railwaymen at Bremen have been forbidden to belong to socialist organizations. A German officer prisoner in Russia says that the idea of an honorable peace is making rapid headway in the army, owing to the large influx of reservist middle-class officers.

India is now once more almost clear of plague. The figures issued for the week ending July 10 show a total of only 385 deaths in the entire country, of which 161 occurred in Bombay Presidency, 129 in the Punjab, 42 in Burma and 18 in Mysore State. The whole of the rest of India put together only nine cases, with eight deaths.

So close were the opposing trenches in one of the recent engagements that frequent conversations took place across the intervening gaps, which formed an interesting commentary on the placid temper of men who are trying to make an end of each other. "Hallo, Boche!" shouted a Canadian. "Hallo, Canada!" came the reply. "Gave you a pretty good dol yesterday, didn't we?" "Yes, pretty fair. I lost a lot of men, didn't I?" "Yes, we lost a good many. How many did you lose?" "Not a man!" came the reply. "Damn!" laughed the Hun.

Miss S. Macnaughton, the well-known novelist and author, who has been out at the front since the beginning of the war in charge of a hospital, visited Sheffield recently and on the invitation of Mr. W. L. Richards (chairman of the Mayor's Committee) and Mr. J. H. Richards, both of whom are in the army, she was taken to the front line. She was very much interested in the work of the hospital, and she was very much impressed by the courage and endurance of the men who were fighting for their country.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION NO. 1. THERAPION NO. 2. THERAPION NO. 3. THERAPION NO. 4. THERAPION NO. 5. THERAPION NO. 6. THERAPION NO. 7. THERAPION NO. 8. THERAPION NO. 9. THERAPION NO. 10. THERAPION NO. 11. THERAPION NO. 12. THERAPION NO. 13. THERAPION NO. 14. THERAPION NO. 15. THERAPION NO. 16. THERAPION NO. 17. THERAPION NO. 18. THERAPION NO. 19. THERAPION NO. 20. THERAPION NO. 21. THERAPION NO. 22. THERAPION NO. 23. THERAPION NO. 24. THERAPION NO. 25. THERAPION NO. 26. THERAPION NO. 27. THERAPION NO. 28. THERAPION NO. 29. THERAPION NO. 30. THERAPION NO. 31. THERAPION NO. 32. THERAPION NO. 33. THERAPION NO. 34. THERAPION NO. 35. THERAPION NO. 36. THERAPION NO. 37. THERAPION NO. 38. THERAPION NO. 39. THERAPION NO. 40. THERAPION NO. 41. THERAPION NO. 42. THERAPION NO. 43. THERAPION NO. 44. THERAPION NO. 45. THERAPION NO. 46. THERAPION NO. 47. THERAPION NO. 48. THERAPION NO. 49. THERAPION NO. 50. THERAPION NO. 51. THERAPION NO. 52. THERAPION NO. 53. THERAPION NO. 54. 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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF
THE WAR.GERMANY'S ABJECT PLEA TO
THE UNITED STATES.CONSTANTINOPLE CONSIDERS
THEIR SITUATION "GRAVE."JAPAN COMPLETELY BOUND UP WITH HER
ALLIES.LATEST NEWS FROM THE EAST AND WEST
FRONTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

CONSTANTINOPLE CONSIDERS THEIR
SITUATION "GRAVE."

LONDON, August 25.
A Sofia telegram states that information from Constantinople shows that the population considers the situation grave. There has been violent fighting in Gallipoli during the past week and every day thousands of wounded are arriving at Constantinople. Fresh troops are going to the Dardanelles. There is a scarcity of bread and coal, and a German Embassy official declared that if things continued in this way he would not be surprised to see the Allies in Constantinople quite soon. This is significant in view of the persistent rumours of British successes in Gallipoli.

GERMANY'S ABJECT PLEA TO THE
UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 4.55 a.m.
A Washington telegram says the tone of Count Bernstorff's plea for a suspension of judgment regarding the "Arabic" is almost abject, and in startling contrast with the tranquility of the former German Notes. Count Bernstorff trusts that the United States will give Germany a chance to be heard if Americans have actually been killed, as this would naturally be contrary to German intentions. Germany would deeply regret the fact and begs to tender her most sincere sympathies. It is becoming ever clearer that despite German machinations President Wilson is determined to sever diplomatic relations if Germany's guilt is finally established.

JAPAN AND THE ENTENTE POWERS.

TIES TO BE DRAWN CLOSER.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 12.55 p.m.
A telegram from Paris states that Baron Ishii, Japanese Ambassador at Paris, who has been appointed Japanese Foreign Minister, stated in an interview that his first care would be to draw still closer the ties between Japan and the Triple Entente, as Japan's lot was completely bound up with that of her Allies. After this terrible war the relations of Japan and the Entente Powers must be strengthened not only in their respective interests, but above all in the interests of the peace of the world.

INDIANS FROM SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

FOR OVERSEAS AMBULANCE SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 25, 4.55 a.m.
Reuter's Capetown correspondent says it is reported that the Imperial Government has accepted the offer of a contingent of Indians from the Union for ambulance service with the Overseas Forces.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

Latest Statistics.

LONDON, Aug. 25.
A matter of most vital interest since the outbreak of the war has been the strength of the German Army. There has been much controversy on the subject and many very inaccurate estimates have been hazarded.

Reuter's Agency now learns from the best information available, that at the end of July there were on the Western front 1,800,000 Germans, and on the Eastern front 1,400,000 Germans, and probably 1,120,000 Austrians, making a total of 3,200,000 Germans.

This is the largest number that Germany, with all her preparations and resources, has been able to fully equip.

Germany began with 8,000,000 available for military service. She had lost effectively 1,500,000 in a year of war. Germany had at the beginning of June 3,300,000 men in reserve, but since that date she has lost very heavily.

The reserve comprise units for filling the gaps in the Landsturm and Landwehr in garrison fortifications, lines of communication, munition workers, Government servants, railwaymen etc. It remains to be seen whether Germany is able to put more than the present 3,200,000 in the fighting line fully equipped and supplied.

Beyond these total figures must be added the 1916-17 classes of recruits, but these do not exceed 400,000 each, as many have already volunteered.

An interesting fact is that the Germans have filled the gaps with second and third line troops; consequently it is impossible to speak with accuracy of the German first line troops. It is safer to regard all Germans in the fighting line as of the same quality.

It is noteworthy that at least 400,000 Germans have been killed. The casualties to May 31st totalled 1,672,000.

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IN FRANCE.

Enormous and Satisfactory Results.

LONDON, Aug. 25.
A telegram from Paris states: Addressing an audience of munition workers, M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, said the results had been enormous and very satisfactory, but must be multiplied tenfold. "France knows," he said, "that the great industries would answer her appeals. We speak today of victory by continuous efforts, we have acquired the certainty of victory. Germany is attempting a decisive blow at Russia because she feels that France is ever multiplying the material of success, while mighty England is also mobilizing all her resources."

BY TELEGRAPH.

MORE VICTORIA CROSS AWARDS.

LONDON, August 24.
The following further awards of the Victoria Cross have been made:—

Captain R. B. WILLIS, Sergt. ALFRED RICHARD, and Private WILLIAM KESSELY, all 1st Lancashire Fusiliers. On the 25th April three Companies of the Lancashire Fusiliers, in effecting a landing in Gallipoli, westward of Cape Helles, were met by a very deadly fire from hidden machine-guns, which caused a number of casualties. The survivors, however, rushed up and cut the wire entanglements, notwithstanding a terrific fire, and after overcoming supreme difficulties the cliffs were gained and the position maintained. Among the many very gallant officers and men engaged in this most hazardous undertaking were Captain Willis, Sergt. Richards, and Private Keselly, and they had been selected by their comrades as performing most signal acts of bravery and devotion to duty.

Captain L. G. HAWKER, of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Flying Corps. Captain Hawker showed most conspicuous bravery and very great ability on the 25th July, when, flying alone, he attacked three German aeroplanes in succession. The first managed eventually to escape, the second was driven to the ground damaged, and the third, which he attacked at a height of 10,000 feet, was driven to the earth in our lines, the pilot and observer being killed. The personal bravery shown by this gallant officer was of the very highest order, as the enemy's aircraft were armed with machine-guns, and carried a passenger as well as a pilot.

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY.

Demonstration in London.

LONDON, August 24.
A remarkable and spontaneous demonstration this afternoon outside the Russian Embassy in London conveyed congratulations upon the naval victory and encouragement of the brilliant defence by the Russian Army. The Russian Ambassador and his wife were accorded ovations by the crowd. The Ambassador, in a brief speech of thanks, said: "We have had one success: more will come—(loud cheers)—bringing peace to the whole world."

The Russian flag was then unfurled, a Band playing the Russian anthem. The crowds cheered for the Tsar and the Russian forces, and the Ambassador called for cheers for King George, which were most heartily given, and the national anthem was sung.

GENERAL SAM HUGHES KNIGHTED.

LONDON, August 24.
Major-General Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Militia, has been knighted.

THE TORPEDOING OF THE "ARABIC."

Official Statement By The White Star Line.

LONDON, August 24.
In order positively to contradict any suggestions that the "Arabic" was not torpedoed, or other misleading or untrue statements, the White Star Company has officially issued the following definite facts:—

(1)—The "Arabic" was struck by a torpedo. Captain Finch did not see the submarine, but he undoubtedly saw the torpedo.

(2)—There was no question of the "Arabic" having tried to ram the submarine, which was not even seen from the bridge.

(3)—There was no question of the "Arabic" having tried to escape, except the very proper prevention of putting the helm hard over when the torpedo was seen.

(4)—The "Arabic" was sunk without warning.

(5)—She was engaged in peaceful trading with various nationalities aboard, outward bound, and consequently there was no question of her carrying munitions.

(6)—She was not disguised, or had she any guns mounted.

GERMANY'S REQUEST.

LONDON, August 25.
Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, has, says a Washington telegram, requested the United States not to finally decide regarding the "Arabic" until "all the facts are known."

HOW THE GERMAN LAND PARTIES WERE DEFEATED.

LONDON, August 25.
How the attempted German landing at Pernoff, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Riga, ignominiously failed is told to-day by the *Novoye Vremya*. Three large German transports, filled with troops, approached the shore under cover of a German squadron. The Russians allowed the transports to come close to the land and then opened a terrific artillery fire. The German warships replied and a fierce duel, lasting some hours, ensued. Meanwhile all the transports had been sunk, only a few crowded boats remaining. The Russian artillery soon smashed these to matchwood.

The Russian artillery was so good that the German squadron was unable to approach Pernoff, but they managed to destroy some houses by long-range fire.

While the main action was proceeding at Pernoff, the Germans attempted to land troops in fighters at Gaiush, southward of Pernoff. These tried to reach the beach, but were annihilated.

FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 24.
A telegram from Paris states that France has arranged a loan of \$20,000,000 in the United States to pay for exports.

THE BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, August 25.
The utmost reticence is maintained concerning the negotiations affecting the Balkan States, but there is some reason to believe that Serbia has shown a more conciliatory disposition which may be the beginning of a wider agreement embracing Bulgaria and Greece.

OSNOWIECZ FORTIFICATIONS DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 25.
A Petrograd communique says that prior to the Russian withdrawal from Osnowiec the fortifications were exploded. The Russians repulsed furious attacks east of Bielsk, and blocked an attempt by the enemy to resume the offensive in the direction of Nowel.

SUBMARINE PIARCY.

LONDON, August 24.
The steamer "Sylvia," of Liverpool, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

CABINET OF NATIONAL DEFENCE FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 24.
A meeting of the leaders of all political parties has discussed the possibility of changes in the composition of the Government, also of a Coalition Cabinet, of a Cabinet of National Defence.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 25.
The Paris evening communique says: "There has been marked artillery activity from Belgium to the Gies. The French artillery shelled German batteries about hardening Mont Didier. Almost incessant grenade fighting, supported by artillery, is occurring at several points in Champagne and Artois."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LIPTON'S - LTD.

Sir T. Lipton Makes Good A £350,000 Loan.

LONDON, August 25.

At the annual meeting of Lipton's Ltd., the Chairman announced that through serious discrepancies revealed in stock-taking and extremely unsatisfactory speculations by the late general manager there was a shortage of capital amounting to a quarter of a million pounds sterling. Sir Thomas Lipton, on being informed of this, had undertaken to make good these losses himself.

(Wah Taz Yat Po's Service.)

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

PEKING, Aug. 25.
Luna Tih Wai will probably be appointed a State Councillor and Wong Sing Ling appointed Governor of Hubei.

THEFT BY A CHINESE WOMAN.

"I did not steal them: I had only wished to take \$10 or \$20 for my own use" was the statement made by a Chinese woman charged by Sergeant Wills before Mr. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon with stealing from Ho Ching, 181 Reclamation Street, Yantai, a cash box, money and valuables of the total value of \$41.

Mr. Crow, of Messrs Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence. The property had all been recovered, part being found on the woman herself, and the cash box with the remainder in a house where she had formerly lived. The defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

P. AND O. AND ORIENT LINES.

It is announced that an arrangement has been completed between the P. and O. and Orient Steam Navigation companies, whereby the passenger facilities of the two lines will in future be inter-changeable. Holders of first or second cabin tickets, single or return, will be at liberty to proceed on the whole or any part of the journey between London and Sydney, in either direction, by the steamers of either company. The P. and O. and Orient lines are under contract each to provide a fortnightly mail service both ways between England and Australia, and the effect of the new arrangement is to give the individual passenger by either line the great advantage of a weekly service.

A LA TIPPERARY.

A New Version.

Up to peaceful Belgium came the Kaiser's hosts one morning.
Thinking they to France would gain an unmomentary way:
When at Liège his hosts arrived, they were met with lead.
So little Willie wrote to papa and this is what he said:
It's the wrong way to enter Paris.
It's the wrong way to enter Paris.
It's the wrong way to enter Paris.
So the Belgian bullets hum,
Good-bye gay old Paris.
Farewell England dear,
I thought I'd walk right into Paris.
But I am stuck right here.

Francis Joseph wrote to William saying, "William dear,
Where are all your promises to crush the Russian bear?
When I ponder on your failures it appears quite clear.
That you and I will end our reign in sweet Siberia."
It's a rough way to enter Belgrade.
It's a rough way to enter Belgrade.
It's a rough way to enter Belgrade.
And the Serbians prove it so.
Good-bye naughty Kaiser.
Farewell Serbia;
We are either booked for St. Helena, Or Si-be-ria.

Said the Kaiser to the Sultan, "There beyond the seas,
Egypt waits for thy behests on reversion—
I'll send an army corps and Egypt will be yours.
The foolish Sultan sent a corps and now he says in tears:
'Twas a welcome we had in Egypt,
'Twas a warm one indeed:
'Twas a welcome we had in Egypt.
It has made my poor heart bleed.
Good-bye dirty Khartoum,
Farewell Cairo dear;
I'm afraid there isn't any spare room.
For my men out there.
St. Joseph's High School Magazine,
Trevandrum,
S. India.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY

the 28th August, 1915, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—

About 100 Pairs Gents' Black and Tan Boots and Shoes in assorted sizes by well known English Makers, and 2 cases Straw Hats.

Also Miscellaneous Goods, Sundry Household Furniture, etc., a quantity of Choice Perfume and two Typewriters to be sold without reserve.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & BOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1915.

(Continued on page 6.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

CURES

GORNES

Get a bottle to-day! Price 60 cents.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road, Central

THE 'CHINA MAIL'
Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "OHUEN CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention, Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England.

'Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.'

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

Telegrams "Corrugated"

Telephone No. 501.

CHAMPAGNES

Perrier Jouet

1908 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$83.00

Moet and Chandon's

Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$77.00

Guillemart

Extra Dry.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$40.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$40.00

SOLE AGENTS.

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.,

Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road, Central.

Tel. No. 185

HONGKONG.

